"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

TERMS-\$2 PER ANNUM-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Colobrack in September. The land of JOV

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1842.

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Communications.

For the Christian Secretary.

Exposition of the Prophecies .- No. 18. In this number I shall give my fourth reason for "seeking elsewhere" than in Seleucus and his successors for the fourth beast of Daniel.

Daniel has certainly mentioned the Roman go- ernment. It agrees with nothing else. vernment twice in his prophecy. I think not less than seven times. The first which I shall name is that recorded in the 9th chapter and 26th verse. "And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself; and the people of the prince that shall come, shall destroy the

city and the sanctuary."

and by no one else. No other event except the in the footsteps of all the faithful, devoted serdestruction of Jerusalem and the sanctuary by the vants of Christ who have gone before you. Romans, agrees with the prediction. Antiochus But do you pray in secret? Have you a cham-Romans. This passage has been supposed to be the name of Christians, but they do not live. that alluded to by our Saviour in Matt. 24: 15; | Secret Prayer, you will admit, is certainly one My reasons for believing that the above passage step in all our wanderings and backslidings. from Dan. 9: 26, cannot be the one to which the | Sometimes professors of religion will endeavor

to Jewish writers, and has told us a falsehood. all the authority of Him who taught "not as the to make sacrifices specially for the spiritual good | millions; and, after even such a war of five or ten It is evident from the above passages, that Christ Scribes," and with the additional weight of His of our perishing fellow men. spoke of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Ro- own perfect example. mans, and gave his disciples directions how to Let me assure you, dear brethren, that it is only sign for which the church was established on 2. How much more efficacious are measures of proceed, when Jerusalem should be compassed by a faithful discharge of this duty, you are pre-armies. (Luke 21: 20, 21.) This, so far as I pared to engage in those which are more public, bine together in one unceasing effort to reclaim from settling the points in dispute, either left them know, is not disputed by any man. Christ has and to take up your daily cross and follow Christ. the whole world in allegiance to God. Hence, where they were, or aggravated the difficulties of positively asserted, (if words are to be relied on You have already learned, by experience, that the church is called the light of the world—the the case; and we might have fought for ages for the communication of ideas,) that Daniel spoke you have to contend with the world, the flesh, and leaven by which the whole lump is to be leavened. without reaching a result so favorable to either of that event. He has done more; he has quo- the devil, -with temptations without, and corrup. Thus the last command of the ascending Saviour party as we have now secured for both. ted the very words of the prophet, "the abomi-nation of desolation." He has not alluded to Divine aid. This must be sought in the closet. gospel to every creature; and lo, I am with you the destruction of Jerusalem as an event like one And there you may obtain grace, and strength, to alway, even unto the end of the world." Hence spoken of by Daniel the prophet, but as the iden- perform the manifold duties that press upon you. it is to be supposed that wherever there exists a mutual amity and permanent peace. We see It is hoped that, ere this article is seen, that aptical event spoken of by him. Was Professor A brother once told me, in conversation, that one church of Christ, there also exists the spirit Stuart to assert that of any author in respect to a of the greatest crosses he was ever called to bear which will prompt its members to undertake this mosity or revenge, ill concealed for the time, but the Union. If so, we feel confident that speedy historical fact, which he imputes to Christ, none was to pray in his family. Soon after he had great work. would hesitate to say that he either had been commenced the practice, an unconverted friend guilty of a deliberate falsehood, or that he had called to visit him, and concluded to spend the be for a long time dormant, or may, at best, ex. and bloody than ever. Such is the ordinary re- drawn; that there are MANY applications for aid, wholly mistaken his author. The latter cannot night. As the hour for retirement drew near, he ert itself but feebly, unless the claims of Christ sult of war methods. They leave a sting behind, from important places in the Valley of the Missbe said of Christ. The present, past, and all the thought of his family altar, and was strongly are put forth, and the occasion for its exercise a rankling of wounded pride, a sense of wrong, of issippi, before the Home Mission Board, not one future, were before him. He understood the tempted to omit the sacrifice for once. He felt brought distinctly before the mind. Thus Paul shame and degradation, that serve only to repeat of which can be granted; that appointments are Scriptures, knew all Daniel's mind, and was the too weak to venture forward in the presence of felt it necessary to set before the Corinthians the war after war through all coming ages. It is expiring which cannot be renewed; and that, posauthor of his visions. He knew that his own his guest. But he went to his closet, and there obligations of Christian charity and to unfold to like sowing dragon's teeth, that may require time sibly, some appointments recently made may be words would be rendered into all languages, and obtained the necessary strength to take up the them the necessities of the poor brethren in Ju- to germinate, but will be sure in the end to bring recalled, without prayerfully considering whether be preached to all nations. Would be under such cross, and discharge his duty.

truth 1 God. (See "Hints on the Interpretation of Pro. history of those church members who stay away to the church, to give the gospel to every creations more, would prob. if not, we shall feel compelled to remain inac-

shall come, shall destroy the city and the sanctu- hurt him. He will not leave the house complain- is his duty to make known to his people the whole body knows, would have been inevitable, and been performed which circumstances rendered esary; verse 26. What is said verse 27, was done by Messiah, and not by the Romans. This pas- have his sins pointed out, that he may confess If this be true, and the church fail in her duty skies for the butchery of their enemies. How should be allowed to diminish a single dollar? sage, therefore, cannot be the one quoted by and forsake them. It is just what he prayed for in consequence of the negligence of ministers, it changed the scene! How altered the popular of our country, of our holy religion, of our God, of Daniel to which Christ could have referred, as that holiness of heart and life is a necessary quali- lect lies upon them, and they must answer it at this work of peace, are everywhere hailed as the on whom we can rely : and who only need to be no others contain that form of expression of which fication for the kingdom of God. Hence he has the day when every man's work shall be tried .- benefactors of two nations, of all Christendom, informed of our necessities, to send us liberal aid. he has spoken. One of these is recorded in the no desire that the man of God should prophecy We fear that the guilt has been incurred to a and the world. Men of sense award to them more A devoted friend of our society in Lynn, Mass. 13th verse of the 8th chapter, one in the 31st "smooth things." as at noming to account verse of the 11th chapter, and the other in the But the Christian who is faithful in the duty of evidence of this, we need only to refer to the fact could have won. There are no drawbacks. \$1,200, "I suppose some others are doing less.

The Ohristian Secretary sage in the view of the Saviour, that event must you sustain an important relation to those around tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes.

The only passage, therefore, to which Christ your Father which is in heaven." could have referred, is that recorded Daniel 8: 13, which is rendered, as the others might have been, the "abomination of transgression," which clearly proves that the little horn of the 8th chapter represents the entire Roman government in all its forms, from its rise to its final destruction. It is absurd, therefore, to apply the 2300 days of this chapter to Antiochus, or to anything else but the destruction of Jerusalem and the sanctuary

by the Romans in the year 70. The whole description of the little horn of this chapter agrees with the "utmost precision" with the rise, progress, and actions of the Roman gov-

EZEKIEL SKINNER.

For the Christian Secretary

No. 4. Do you Pray in Secret?

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS :- I do not off of Messiah, or the death of Christ. It was I would fain hope it were the case with every

did not destroy either of them; neither did he live ber-a grove-or some consecrated place-where, call it all very good-choice literature, given grain a time when he could have been the accom- like Daniel, you resort at least three times a day plisher of the event predicted; he having died to call upon your God? I am well aware that 164 years before Messiah was cut off. If our professors of religion may keep up the form of and thistles, because he will do it gratuitously? translation is not worse than none, the passage godliness, while the closet is seldom visited, but Verily not. says that which cannot be true of any but the they will not exhibit its power. They may bear

and Mark 13: 14. His words are, "When ye of the most important of all our religious duties. therefore shall see the abomination of desolation So the Saviour regarded it, and enforced its oblispoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing in the gations by a special precept. And not only so, holy place, (whose readeth let him understand.) but added for our encouragement a special prom-Then let them which be in Judea flee into the ise. (See Matt. vi. 6.) It is so important, that mountains." The passage in Mark is similar. a neglect of it, is usually (if not always) the first

Saviour alluded, will be given when we shall have to evade the obligation to some duties, because we

he might by the addition of the single word (like) knowledge, under the faithful dispensation of the It is truly evident that the duty of thus setting peace. Romans in the very language which he has quoted. seldom find fault with the preaching. He loves command through ignorance, it is just as much alone.

have taken place in 1405, three hundred and thirty-seven years ago. There is too much implied Saviour. Be not like the dim, flickering lam, in the expression, "Blessed is he that waiteth and but half supplied with oil; but go often to the al-

Go to your closets-test the power of prayer, And know its worth, by being often there. Yours, &c., S. B.

For the Christian Secretary.

"The Sower Soweth the Word."-Mark iv. 14. How pleasant to the farmer's view, is the field duly prepared, at the proper season, ready to receive the precious seed! Long has he labored to remove every obstruction which might hinder the growth of the precious grain. Now he selects the best seed, free from every thing foul and unprofitable, and scatters it abroad upon the fruitful soil; and rejoices in prospect of an abundant harvest. Now let us look over the world-the great field for gospel laborers to sow the seed, and reap the harvest. The field is prepared. Our Amer-Letters to those who have recently professed Religion. ican field here in the United States, is ready .-Millions of hearts are ready to receive the word, while here and there a few feeble missionaries and pastors are sowing the good seed of the king. Here is an event clearly to follow the cutting doubt that many of you do-perhaps most of you. stead of large farms. But see yonder! There come strong bands, loaded with seeds of heresy with the utmost exactness fulfilled by the Romans, one. It would be well. It would be following The Romish creed, the infidel bands, the Mormons,-and see their sowing engines-printing presses. They scatter novels and dreams; licentiousness and guilt; darkness and folly, and tuitously. Will the farmer consider it a favor that a man will seed his field with tares, briers,

> Now my brethren-churches and ministersawake, AND LET US SOW THE GOOD SEED. E. The Missionary Conference at Worcester.

REPORT ON THE INCREASE OF MISSIONARY INFOR-

fect of piety on the heart of man is to imbue it love their country and the world. with the same spirit of universal love, which glow-

The Scriptures also teach us that the great de- settlement so satisfactory as the present.

Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed by the Romans, we should have 1405 as the time at which he would be blessed that waited and arrived at that time. (Dan. 12:12.) The man was not blessed that waited and came to that time. If this expression means the Millennium, and either the 31st verse of the 11th chapter or the 11th verse of the 12th chapter bad been the passiness or pleasure prevent. Remember that leasure prevent. Remember that leasure prevent. Remember that leasure prevent. Remember that the cate others. If such knowledge be not communicated to them, their benevolent energies will nicated to them, their benevolent energies will never be called into exercise, and the heathen will perish because no man cares for their souls: It is, then, evident, that the cates of missions can made by the friends of peace of public sentiment? Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and those associated with you, shall reap if you faint to eate to others. If such knowledge be not communicated to them, their benevolent energies will never be called into exercise, and the heathen will perish because no man cares for their souls: Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and believerance in due time, you and those associated with you, shall reap if you faint to eate to others. If such knowledge be not communicated to them, their benevolent energies will never be called into exercise, and the heathen will perish because no man cares for their souls: Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and the cate to others. If such knowledge be not communicated to them, their benevices will nounced.

6. But whence this change of public sentiment? Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and the cate to others. If such knowledge be not communicated.

6. But whence this change of public sentiment? Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and the cate to others. If such knowledge be not communicated.

6. But whence this change of public sentiment? Mainly from the blessing of God upon the efforts and

sions. The lives of Brainerd, Schwartz, Martin, of this cause. Carey, Boardman and Mrs. Judson, are accessi- 7. Of what use have our preparations for war ited the promises. With such means of informa. have got just where we now have. tion before us, if we longer remain in ignorance 8. Mark the influence of this result on the cause ascended Saviour?

remarks with the offer of the following resolu-

Resolved, That we who vote for this resolution circumstances will permit, and that in our labors welfare! on the Sabbath and at the Monthly Concert of the spirit of the missionary enterprise. In behalf of the Committee,

The report was accepted, and the resolution

For the Christian Secretary.

Peace with England.

We have waited for the final action of both governments before indulging in any reflections on our recent treaty with England; nor can we own country some twenty thousand preachers of now do more than allude to a few of the points the gospel, between two and three millions of The scriptures abundantly teach us that the ef. | which it suggests for the consideration of all that professed Christians, and about fifteen hundred

ed in the bosom of the Redeemer. This is the what would have been wasted by a war! We if all these preachers, and Christians, and presses only evidence of piety which the word of God re. know nothow much it has cost, perhaps not \$100,- with their collateral or dependent agencies, were cognizes. If a man say, I love God, and hateth | 000 in all; but the parties could not have begun a arrayed in one unbroken phalanx against war, no examined the question whether we are to believe cannot point them to the chapter and verse where his brother, he is a liar. It may, therefore, be ta. war without an outlay of some hundred millions set of rulers, however reckless or desperate, could that Christ has told us the truth; or whether he it is definitely enjoined. But no such evasion ken for granted, that wherever piety exists, there on both sides, nor continued it a single year with- ever drag this nation into blood. IRENIEUS. has conformed to a practice said to be common can be practised here. This duty is enforced by exists also that spirit of charity which teaches us out losing, in one way or another, a thousand years, they probably could not have obtained a

3. How much more desirable such a peace than Last week the Executive Committee issued dea. Thus also he repeatedly called upon his forth a fearful harvest of blood, and crime, and he has done his whole duty in this cause, and if circumstances have uttered a sentence absolutely Again. The Christian who is faithful in the brethren to aid him by their prayers, while he was war. No such results can come from peaceful not, whether he should not promptly put forth a untrue, for the sake of conforming to a worse closet, will be sure to derive essential benefit from laboring among those to whom the gospel had not than useless practice of his countrymen, when the means of grace. He will grow in grace and before been preached.

They eradicate the roots of bitterness, helping hand in our emergency.

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have removed all obscurity, and have told the Word. And he will take the pains to go and before the mind the claims of Christ upon them, 4. How benign the influence of such an ex- zealously engaged in raising contributions for the ceed in my exposition upon the principle that it is in almost every instance, that they forsook their sinner to repent and believe the Gospel: and it is all, or nearly all, actual appeals to its engines of ry where the poisonous tares of falsehood, sin and a fact, established by Christ himself, that Daniel closets first. But to return. The individual who as much the duty of the minister to enforce the death and devastation. Such an example is worth death. did speak of the destruction of Jerusalem by the goes from his knees to the place of worship, will one as the other. If christians are violating this to Christendom thousands of millions in money Although, with but ten or twelve thousand dol-

greater extent than is commonly imagined. As praise in future ages than a second Waterloo said to us last summer as he gave us possession of 11th verse of the 12th chapter. secret prayer, will be at peace with all his breth- that whenever a pastor is imbued with a mission. No shrieks of the wounded or groans of the dy- than usual for you in these hard times, and I have The two last chapters of Daniel's prophecy are ren. He will be sure to cultivate a penitent and ary spirit, he never fails to create a kindred sym- ing, no cities on fire, or villages in ruins, no fam- made up my mind that it is my duty to do more. a chain of prophetic events following the reign of forgiving spirit. There will be so much of the pathy in his church, and when he is thoughtless liles bereaved, no tears of the widow, no wail of Another, in Fairfax, Vermont, transmitted a hand-Darius the Median, and ending with the Millen- spirit of his Master in all his warnings and re- about the heathen, his people follow his example. the orphan, no cry of distress from oppressed and some donation last week, and wrote thus, "I saw nium, or, perhaps, with the Judgment. They are proofs, that they will seldom give offence. Nor How solemn then at this moment is the responsiintimately connected together, and ought not to will be be offended when reproved himself. And bility resting upon the pastors of the Baptist mination of their peaceful work. It is all a mathave been separated. They are connected with should he be reviled, be will not revile again. I churches in the United States.

ter of unmingled joy and gratulation; a tribute, pressure in monetary affairs in this region; still the cannot apply either literally bave often thought that if brethren who were at sincere and glorious, to men of peace, that used I believe the soul is of no less value. While the soul is of no less value. or prophetically to the destruction of Jerusalem variance with each other, would only remember, this subject with effect before his brethren, he to be lavished upon warriors alone. Yes; and have read with thrilling interest the accounts reby the Romans, one thousand three hundred and pray over it every day in their closets, they must be acquainted with the whole bearing of the five and thirty days being the longest period connected with them. If these days represent so is, the closet is forsaken before there is any fallprize, and also with the history of inch of territory by way of compromise, are found, many years, as I shall prove they do, in a future ing out by the way. Divisions seldom, if ever, missions is daily revealing to the church. What in the altered state of feeling through the com-

It may also be remarked that the ignorance and late terrible wars of Europe. Why did they not inattention on this subject, at the present day are prove successful then? Why should they date peculiarly inexcusable. The means of informa, their efficacy from the very time when the friends tion and the themes for encouragement, were nev- of peace in Europe and America began their efcometh to the thousand and three hundred and tar of secret devotion. There replenish your ves. er so abundant since the apostolic age. Some of forts? The progress of peace is as truly owing five and thirty days," (Dan. 12: 12,) to have been sels with the oil of Divine grace; there trim your the noblest minds of the present day have enforc- to these efforts, as that of temperance is to the fulfilled by the deliverance of the Jews from the lamps. And "Let your light so shine before men ed the claims of Christ upon the church with a special, combined action of temperance men. that they may see your good works, and glorify power and an eloquence which have rarely been True; other influences have of course conspired; surpassed; while every week presents us with re- but the result is, in both cases alike, due to assocords of the triumphs of the cross in heathen ciated efforts for changing popular opinions and lands, which must fill the heart of the Christian customs. The cause of peace, under God, has sewith pious joy, and exulting gratitude. The works cured our present treaty; and for all its blessings of Dr. Harris, and especially the Great Commis- are England and America, Christendom and the sion, will form a new era in the history of mis- world, indebted mainly to the associated friends

ble to all, and as the servants of God are called been in securing this treaty? None at all. Had some to their reward, almost every year enriches the militia system been extinct, had there been the church with some memoir, which should ani. no fort on our whole coast, not a solitary soldier in mate every pious soul with the desire to emulate any of our barracks, nor a single war-ship uffont those who through faith and patience have inher. on the ocean, or moored in our harbors, we should

of our duty, and suffer our brethren to remain in of Christ! How much time, and money, and morignorance, can we plead guiltless at the bar of an al power will it save for all the enterprises of benevolence and reform ! How many obstacles to The committee beg leave to conclude their every good work will it remove! How much intemperance, and licentiousness, and blood, and crime, and misery, will it prevent! How many souls will it save from perdition! How extenvill, for the following year, make the subject of sively must it facilitate every effort for the good missions a part of our weekly study, so far as our of mankind, for their temporal or their spiritual

9. How large, then, must be the claims of such prayer, we will endeavor to imbue our people with a cause upon all that love God, their country, or their species! We doubt whether any other enterprise has accomplished so much good with so small an amount of means; and well may it expect from those whom it has so richly blest, a liberal, spontaneous return of efforts and contributions for its advancement.

10. How easy for Christians alone to prevent the return of wat! Would they all do what they might and should, not another war would ever be witnessed in all Christendom. There are in our periodical presses, the great mass of which might 1. How cheap this treaty, in comparison with be brought under their control or influence; and,

Wonte Mission Department.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, NO. 354 BROOME STREET, CORNER OF

For the Christian Secretary: AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS, New York, Dec. 1, 1842. The Appeal.

one obtained by the sword! It contains within their APPEAL to the churches and friends of Home itself, no seeds of future wars, but the pledge of Missions, setting forth their situation and wants here no mortification or chagrin, no spirit of ani. peal will have been reprinted in every State in ready and sure, on the first favorable occasion, to relief will follow. What lover of Jesus Christ in But it is manifestly the fact that this spirit may burst forth in a war more fierce, more vindictive our churches can be told that our treasury is over-

given the subject prompt attention, and are now hear the gospel dispensed. He loves the sanctu- and of making known to them from time to time, ample upon Christendom and the world! It proves relief immediately needed. If the same sympa-I consider Professor Stuart's argument on this ary. No trifling circumstance will turn his feet the opportunities which the Redeemer furnishes war to be no longer necessary; it shows how all thy for us is exercised by our friends in other plasubject, sophistical—unworthy of himself, derog. away from the courts of the Lord. And here let for the exercise of their liberality, devolves espe- difficulties between nations might be adjusted ces, we shall be, comparatively, able to perform atory of the Saviour, and impious in the sight of me just remark that if we could read the whole cially on the pastors. The command of Christ without the effusion of blood; and such examples the all-important work committed into our hands in phecy, page 99, to 103.) I shall therefore pro- from the house of God, we should learn, I think, ture, is just as imperative as the command to the ably supersede, if not the war system itself, yet tive, with an enemy in full view, scattering ever

lars a year, the Committee have, heretofore, ac-There is nothing said about the "abomination the truth; and if it should even come home to his his duty to enlighten them on this subject, as on 5. What a change in public opinion does this complished as much as could be reasonably exof desolation" in the 9th chapter of Daniel. It own conscience, and make him feel as David did their obligations to observe the Sabbath day. He movement indicate! Had that opinion been what pected of men, not half the number of men have is merely said "that the people of the prince that under the preaching of Nathan-why, it will not is set as a watchman on the walls of Zion, and it it was fifty or even thirty years ago, war, as every been employed or half the amount of labor has

number, by adding them to the year 70, when occur among closet-loving Christians. he does not know himself, he cannot communinumber, by adding them to the year 70, when occur among closet-loving Christians. he does not know himself, he cannot communinumber, by adding them to the year 70, when occur among closet-loving Christians. he does not know himself, he cannot communinumber, by adding them to the year 70, when occur among closet-loving Christians.

And now, dear brethren, let me entreat you to cate to others. If such knowledge be not communiprinciple which they so lately and so fiercely de-

and examin

2d volv. ROBINS. ithin and for f October A. Esq. Judge. Administrator

rested in said Court of Pro-district, on to be heard on said es. e sign post in the deceas. a newspaper ord. IS, Judge.

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sufficient for yea. BENJAMEN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

> New York, Dec. 8, 1842. Wincensan Territory.

Rev. Peter Conrad of Milwaukie has completed an appointment for one year, in which he divided his time equally between the church in that place and Greenfield. In his last report of labors he says: "I render you an account of my stewardship with emotions of mingled pleasure and pain. With pain because of the little that has been accomplished, and the moral desolation which still prevails around me; with pleasure, in recollecting the kind Providence which directed my footsteps hither, and the grace which has sustained me amidst prospects full of gloom, and, to the human eye, of discouragement. But the sterner features of discouragement are wearing away, and I have reason to trust that the wilderness is beginning to bud. I trust that He who has permitted me to enjoy some of the first fruits, will allow me yet to gather an abundant barvest. In some instances I have been favored with unequivocal evidence of the Divine blessing on my labors. The church in Greenfield, though yet feeble, has received the accession of a few valuable members by baptism; they have sustained a very interesting and efficient Sunday-school, and recently supplied it with a valuable library; they have a very active Temperance Society, and the females have formed a society and are endeavoring to aid the Home Mission cause." This place is now supplied by Rev. Jeremiah Murphy, late of Saratoga county, N. Y.

Brother C. has labored in Milwaukie under serious disadvantages. His meetings have been came neutralized by various causes. Still the little church has gained strength and influence; a fine Sunday-school has been gathered, and a feeling begins to pervade the church which promises good things for the future.

On renewing the appointment of brother C., he was instructed to bestow his efforts exclusively upon Milwaukie and its immediate neighborhood. It a more convenient place of worship, in a more central situation, can be secured, we may expect place, and brother C. is not the man to sit down and consequent interruption to the trade. quietly without doing all he can to accomplish that object. Many a person might do far worse things with his money than to pay the expense of ent words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty der the dominion of Spain, and with Brazil, are building a neat Baptist meeting-house in that distinctly to declare, in my annual message to passed over in a few words; the termination, subflourishing and important place.

MISSOURI. county, informs us that his last quarter was spent and to protect their flag from being used for purat various places in his field where revivals of re. poses wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxligion existed and called for special efforts. At ate session nine days. Fifty-three persons were it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and ers professed to have experienced the saving grace | what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and of God through Jesus Christ.

still another, about eighty were baptized. So that our brother thinks all Southern Missouri will ganized where the good work had existed, and he tension of his kingdom. They are worthy of our prayers and alms. BENJ. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

The Methodists and the Baptists.

At the time when the Buptists were excluded greater part of the Methodists stood aloof from Trenty stipulations, or a ground for giving counthat institution. They have since reunited with the Society, and in evidence of their renewed zeal have been almost incessantly animadverting upon | could not ful to sweep from the ocean the slave the Baptists. It matters little with some of their trade, without the interpolation of any new prinpublications whether there is any foundation for ciple into the maritime code. We may be perthe charges brought against us. Those charges mitted to hope that the example thus set will be are repeated and re-repeated until the readers of followed by some, if not all of them. We therethe publications begin to believe that there must by also afford suitable protection to the fair trader be some truth in them, because we have become in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the ald, speaking of the "Baptist Bible," says:

"This new Bible is too important an affair to pass with a bare notice. We ought to erect a anonument, to designate its origin, that our inquiging progeny may not mistake it for the Holy Scriptures, and be drawn into the sectarian snare dren, Sabbath school teachers to their pupils, ministers to their congregations, editors to their readers, and keep it ringing through the length and brendth of the fand, till it is understood that the powers are summed up as follows. Baptists of this country, of New England, of Bosfor, have organized a society, and called it the American and Poreign Bible Society, for the purpose of distributing the Baptist SECTARIAN Bible throughout the world."

We suppose that some readers of the Herald really believe, as the editor pretends, that the American and Foreign Bible Society has published a Baptist Bible. It is hard to meet gratuitous

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This begins with declaring our continued obligations to the great Creator of all things, for nuntiterless tenefits conferred upon us as a penple; specifying the abundant harvest, general health and external and juternal tranquility. It ties with Great Britain, by the recent Treaty The most important of our Foreign relations at Such a system, it is further agreed, would al-

No! our Divine Master is not a bankrust. Ye are thus commented on, together with the diffi- states that something more than \$2,000,000 had nopoly of the import trade. Respecting the ta- hoped that these two papers may be merged into culties attendant on the suppression of the Slave been awarded to the American claimants by the riff, which it is said was that it was somewhat one. Trade. Let slavery be abolished on this con- commissioners and umpire appointed under a hastily passed, the message recommends, "mod on the coast of Africa, or hear of merchant ves- nearly another million admitted by the American as to their several objects, as being not only most sels interrupted in their lawful traffic.

I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the gering the peace of Christendom. The immedi- Mexico. ate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter f difficulty between States as between individu als, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with he African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent, it vas expressly declared that " whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of ontinuing their efforts to promote its entire abolitton, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on held in a small, inconvenient building, disadvan- the part of its cruisers, of subjecting to visitation tageously situated; and, being under the necessi- ships sailing under the American flag, which, ty of absenting himself from the village every al. while it seriously involved our maritime rights. ternate Sunday, the influence of his preaching be- would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys, at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry to hear of the existence of a strong church in that | could be made without detention on the voyage,

It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in differ-Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the Rev. Benjamin Clark, our missionary in Green will and the ability to enforce their own laws. his conduct in this respect, met with the approval At another place a meeting was held, and about of this Government. In close conformity with a hundred persons expressed hope in Christ. At these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that " each nation shall powerful and extensive is the spirit of revival, keep affort in the African seas a force not less be blest with it. One new church has been or under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respecanticipates the formation of still others. All the tive laws and obligations." From this it will be churches organized by our missionaries, recognize seen that the ground assumed in the message has the evangelical obligation of working in Christ's been fully maintained, at the same time that the vineyard, and they do work-laboring for the ex. stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carthat all pretence is removed for interference with chequer Plan. our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom from a participation of the funds which they as. of the seas, they have not thought proper to make sisted to raise for the American Bible Society, the that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their tenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers, the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have been still more gratifying, the message adds, if the Oregon Boundary Question could also have been adjusted, and the President expresses his determination to urge upon Great System is advocated, so artfully set. Parents should tell it to their chil. Britain the early settlement of that and "other matters of commercial importance to the two countries." Our relations to other European

the general good, in the cultivation of the scien- public wants, he could readily correct its evils by sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in mands of the market, and their issues would be all questions exclusively referring themselves to governed by the fixed principles of demand and the political interests of Europe, we may be per- supply. Thus an approximation would be

now ratified by the two Governments. The the present time are obviously those with the so be favorable for the small importer, and pre-

inent and we shall no longer need a naval force former convention with that government. That erate duties imposed with a wise discrimination Commissioners, had been undecided for want of likely to be durable, but most advantageous to of the Hartford Baptist Association, which met at time, while more than three other millions were objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, submitted to the Board too late for its considerafor an indefinite period, the amicable relations tion, and that the Minister of the United States at happily existing between the two Governments. Mexico had been authorized to demand the payment of the awards and a final adjudication of all remaining claims. What is added of his further civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that instructions, seems to corroborate the report of a a war could exist between them without endan- proposed cession of territory on the part of

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated. A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of

Foreign affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated ject of slavery : from it. It is so obviously for the interests of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be remov- our editorial labors, our position on the subject of ed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay slavery. We say, therefore, explicitly, that inthe employment of any practicable and honorable asmuch as it is the dictate of our sober judgment, means to accomplish that end.

Our less important differences with several other of the States of this hemisphere formerly un stantially, of the Florida war is touched upon, and the usual executive reference to the Indian tribes is contained in the following.

By the practice of rigid justice towards the nuious to the moral censure of the world. Taking merous Indian tribes residing within our territori- paper, it is obviously incongruous to devote an exthese places many cases of hopeful conversion oc. the Message as his letter of instructions, our then al limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance clusive attention to any one of them. All recurred, especially at the meeting of the Black Riv. Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume over their interests, protecting them against fraud forms in the social and civil intercourse of maner Association, which, on that account, protracted the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt and intrusion, and at the same time using every kind, that are really desirable and useful, must proper expedient to introduce among them the have a religious basis; the gospel in its regenerabaptized during the meeting, and a number of oth- through him to the King of the French, against arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only ting influences, must precede them. To think to wean them from their love for war, but to in- of permanently reforming mankind without maspire them with a leve for peace and all its avo- king the gospel the basis of our hopes, is like cations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

> By far the greater part of the Message is occupied, as might be expected, with domestic affairs. Of these the prominent topics, are the ried out in good faith by the two countries, and Tariff, the Warehousing System and the Ex-

of the present year, was less than a quarter of a million of dollars. Receipts during the first of a heavy bondage. We do not ask, who forg. overpast.' But of the day and the hour' when this event three quarters of the year, 56 and a half millions, ed their chains, or who fastened them upon them would happen, he frankly acknowledged he could not tell. of which more than 14 were received from the customs, and about I million from the public lands. Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter 8 millions; of which 4 millions are expected first three quarters exceed 26 millions, and those of the last, at about 8 millions, though from outweary in refuting them. Thus the Zion's Her- dictates of a sound policy, and complying with standing warrants, there will be a small balance ties, but notwithstanding all this, the abolition of in hand. Of the expenditures 8 millions have been on account of the public debt, and \$600,000 ily, as a thing that can be, and ought to be done. on account of the Land distribution.

In connection with the Tariff, the Warehouse

It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in eash does not call for the introduction of a sytem which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The With the other powers of Europe our relations first and most prominent effect which it would server, and the Watchman and Reflector. There continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties produce would be to protect the market alike is no difference of opinion in any of these papers now existing with them should be rigidly observed against redundant or deficient supplies of for- that we are aware of, in regard to the slavery and every opportunity, compatible with the in- eign fabrics-both of which in the long run, terests of the United States, should be seized are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the upon to enlarge the basis of commercial inter- importer. The quantity of goods being at all course. Peace with all the world is the true times readily known, it would enable the impor- them all. The Watchman and Reflector are both foundation of our policy, which can only be ren- ter, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain published at Boston,—the Reflector formerly took dered permanent by the practice of equal and the actual wants of the market, and to regulate high anti-slavery grounds, while the Watchman enisrepresentations with argument !- Baptist Ad- impartial justice to all. Our great desire should himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall had little or nothing to say upon the subject. be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to into an error, by importing an excess above the ces, the enlargement of the field for the exercise availing himself of the benefits and advantages change of editorship. Bro. Graves, of the Reof the mechanical arts, and the spread of com- of the system thus established. In the store- flector has conducted that paper with much mildmerce-that great civilizer-to every land and house the goods imported would await the de-

every interest of society.

From the Report of the Secretary of the War that time was but just flickering in its socket, and Department it appears that the expenditures for he appeared to be going down to the grave "like the military service are greatly reduced in amount; a shock of corn fully ripe." The article from the the sale, rather than the lease of the mineral lands Baptist Memorial, on our last page, brought us. held by the Government in several of the States, the intelligence of his death. The Biography and improvements of the Western Waters by will speak for itself; we have nothing to add, exprominent harbors on the Lakes, and removing cept it be to express a wish that some of his coobstructions in the Mississippi recommended.

The Secretary of the Navy asks for an increased appropriation of something less than a million of dollars, of which \$250,000 are to maintain a competent squadron on the Coast of Africa.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department have at length been brought within its in-

An extended discussion of the Exchequer Plan follows, as formerly urged upon Congress; and the Message concludes with recommending the reimbursement of the \$1000 fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, with an assurance that "the Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destines of a beloved country."

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 16, 1842.

Defining a Position.

We noticed in our last the change of editor and proprietorship in the Christian Watchman mission of the United States to that Government In the last number of that paper, Mr. Thresher, the new editor, thus states his views, and the course he intends to pursue, in relation to the sub-

"A variety of considerations seem to render it suitable, that we should define, on commencing 6th, Charge to the Candidate by Rev. L. Meach: and of the better feelings of our nature, that slavery ought to cease, we shall feel bound to use our humble endeavors for its removal. We can- by the Candidate. not consent to become the organ of any party or combination of men; but shall leave ourselves free to act according to the dictates of our own conscience. Nor can it be expected that the Watchman is to become chiefly engrossed in ad- ordinance of baptism at the hand of the Pastor vocating the abolition of slavery; for however elect. important this and other subjects, that properly come under the cognizance of a religious news. building a house upon the sand. Slavery we believe to be wrong and sinful in the sight of God, that it is a violation of the just and inalienable rights of man, and therefore, that it ought to be abolished-every where abolished, but especially in the free republic of America. A voice from heaven declares in notes of terrific remonstrance. that slavery is wrong, and must cease, and this voice is echoed back from earth to heaven, by ten thousand tongues. - The progress of civilization, ion unfulfilled. By adding 1810 to 33, the time of the exa more general diffusion of intelligence, and es. piration of the 490 years, 'you have,' said Mr. S. 'April forbid that slavery should be much longer tolera- ed out upon the earth." Previous to this time, Mr. Storrs The balance in the Treasury at the beginning ted in a civilized country. Directly before our said the Saviour would appear in the clouds of heaveneyes, in this boasted land of freedom, are millions raise the righteous dead-change the righteous living, and of our fellow beings groaning under the chains receive them to himself in the air, 'till the indignation be -who was principal, or who was accessory-here The calculation, so far as the time is concerned, is prob. they are, and the question is, How can they be ably correct; we therefore give it to our readers for the set at liberty?

with great seriousness, and with feelings of the to request those of our friends who advocate the doctrine, from customs and 3 and a half millions from utmost kindness and sympathy for our brethren to review the whole subject, in the event that the globe loans and Treasury notes. Expenditures of the of the South. Upon them devolves the labor of should be found moving on in its orbit after the time has abolishing slavery. It exists with them, and in expired, and see if there is not something wrong in the no other section of the Union. The subject we theory. admit, is involved in many embarrassing difficulslavery is a thing at which we ought to look stead-Having expressed this much upon this subject, and thereby indicated the course which we shall pursue in reference to it, we deem it unnecessary

to add more at the present moment." Besides the Secretary, there are five weekly Baptist newspapers in New England, viz : the Eastern Advocate & Baptist, (Me.) the New Hampshire Baptist Register; the Vermont Obquestion. Bro. Thresher's views as furnished in the article above, we presume are entertained by Within one year both papers have undergone a ness, and Christian courtesy, devoting a large share of its columns to other matters than those lieve with much acceptance to his readers. Since should have considered such an inquiry personally disrefor which it was originally established, and we beshen proceeds to congratulate the country on that happy termination of our long standing difficulties with Great Reitain, by the recent Termination of the proceeds to the States of the American Continent. in respect to the anti-slavery question. As it satisfactory nature and importance of the Treaty Mexican Republic; under this head the message vent the rich capitalist from obtaining a mo-

Elder Rufus Babcock, Senior,

The last time we heard from this venerable father in Israel, was immediately after the session Colebrook in September. The lamp of life at temporaries who may be still living, will follow his example, and while they have health, occupy their leisure moments in preparing a brief biography of their own lives for publication after their

The publishers will please accept our thanks for forwarding us proof sheets, in advance of the reg. ular day of publication, thereby enabling us to furnish this interesting biography simultaneously with the Memorial.

Ordination.

An Ecclesiastical Council convened with the Baptist church in Bozrah, Nov. 30th, for the purpose of ordaining Br. Christopher Leffingwell to the work of the gospel ministry; -organized by choosing Rev. Wm. Palmer, Moderator, and Isaac Bromley, Clerk. After hearing from the candidate a relation of Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of gospel truth, the council, with due deliberation-

Voted, That we cordially approve of his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and doctrinal views; and that we proceed to attend to his or-

The order of exercises were as follows:-lst. Singing; 2d, Prayer, and reading select portions of Scripture, by Rev. H. Bromley; 3d, Singing; 4th, Sermon by Rev. M. G. Clark-text, ii. Cor. 2: 16; "And who is sufficient for these things." 5th, Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Wm. Palmer: 7th, Hand of Fellowship by Rev. H. Bromley: 8th, Address to the church and congregation by Rev. L. Meach; 9th, Concluding Prayer by Rev. A. Gleason; 10th, Singing; 11th, Benediction

The audience was attentive and solemn, and the season was one of deep interest, especially as there were quite a number waiting to receive the WM. PALMER, Moderator.

1. Bromley, Clerk.

The question is frequently asked, when, allowing Mr. Miller's calculations to be correct, will the world be destroyed? According to the best information we have been able to gain upon the subject, we believe the third day of April, 1843, is the time fixed for the general configration. Our authority for making this statement is based upon a Lecture, delivered in this city several weeks since, by the Rev. George Storrs of Albany, the most able and talented lecturer in the Second Advent ranks. His method of ressoning, as nearly as we can recollect, was as follows .-After having labored to prove that the 'seventy weeks' and the 'twenty-three hundred days' in Daniel were one and the same vision, he proceeded to show that just 490 years to a day had expired at the crucifixion. From the crucifixion (which event he showed transpired on Friday, April 3d, A. D. 33,) there remained just 1810 years of the vis-

double purpose of acquainting them with the date when, We make this brief declaration of sentiments, according to Mr. Miller's theory, the world will end, and

" Doings at Baltimore"-Again.

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We have but a few words to say upon this subject at present. The discussion between ourselves and the Christian Index, it seems, has been the means of placing the question before the public in its true light. The following letter from Dr. Sharp, which we find in the last Watchman, we place before our readers, leaving them to form their own opinions upon the long controverted questionabout the " Adjustment" at Baltimore. Boston, Dec. 1, 1842.

My Dean Brother, -I received a letter from you a few moments ago, alluding to "an article in a recent number of the Christian Index," in which it is asserted, "that the adjustment of the difficulty at the Triennial Convention in Baltimore, April, 1841, that arose about a Convention held two years ago in connection with the Boston Association, was based upon a distinct understanding, on the part of the Southern delegation, at least, that Mr. Slow was to have nothing more to do with Anti-Slavery Conventions."

In regard to this representation, you say: "My object in this communication, is to inquire if you know of any thing that was said or done at Baltimore, or at any other place, by any person or persons, that in any sense pledged me to neutrality upon any question. Any information that will enable me to solve this mystery, will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged."

Before proceeding to give a more full and unequivees reply to your inquiry, allow me to express my great gratification, that you did not ask me "whether I had in any sense pledged you to neutrality upon any question." tending to restrain your freedom of speech and action, by ples, and to my fixed and most deeply-rooted habits.

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you never gave me a pledge in regard to anti-slavery con. relations between the churches at the North and the South ventions or any other object; so I need not say, what I do should be disturbed-and from a thorough conviction that say, that I never pledged you to anything either in Balti- it is neither right nor beneficial, to institute tests of fellowmore, or anywhere else-either by word or deed-by plain ship which neither Christ nor his apostles have instituted. declaration, or by general intimations. Nor have I any The principles contained in that document are Baptist

never gave a pledge in your behalf, committing you to any fallow me to say, that I have not the least recollection of particular course of conduct-but I never gave one my. asking a single individual to do the same. I acted for my. self, that I would be neutral or otherwise, on any question | self, and sought not to bias others. So far as I was conwhich agitated the public mind. I never gave a pledge to cerned, every one did as he pleased. I did not attend a rectly or indirectly, by voice or by writing, ever intimated election. I consulted no one, as to whom he would vote the desirableness of receiving from me any such pledge.

I was never asked at any meeting in Baltimore, or in any other place-to approve of slavery; or in any method of this you please. Should it satisfy the inquiries of any to be its apologist. Nor have I ever by any act, or word candid person, I shall be gratified—should it offend such that this collection was deserving of, and would of my life, either approved of it, or been its apologist. Nor an one, I shall be sorry. is there a person at the South, who knows me personally, and has ever conversed or corresponded with me, who has the least idea, that I have any sympathy for the institution. It was not my understanding, nor was it " the understand. ing," I am bold to say, " on the part of the Southern dele. gation," that I gave a pledge either for you or myself, that we would neither of us in future, have anything to do with anti-slavery conventions. That was a personal deg. radation from which I was spared-and to which had it been proposed, as it was not-I would not have submitted for all the gold of the North or the South. I am a free man; under no pledges explicit or implied-secret or publie, except one-and that was unsolicited-spontaneousvoluntary; and has been given more frequently, and more publicly at the North, than at the South-it is this: that when the Board of Foreign Missions, in its official capacity, shall lend itself to slavery, or to abolitionism, I will immediately resign the place which I there occupy. I shall ever hold myself ready to redeem that pledge.

In regard to the "adjustment of the difficulty" growing out of the convention at Watertown, so far as I have any recollection of the facts, your name, or course, were not involved. An incorrect account of that convention had been sent to the South, and published. The feelings of the peo- The popular Ode-" The Old Oaken Bucket,"ple became inflamed. A committee in Georgia was appointed to inquire whether the members of the Board attended that convention, and voted for the resolutions there passed; and how far they sympathized with the abolitionists in their measures. The Board, desirous of maintaining its neutrality, and of attending to its own proper business, sent no answer. They did not even state the facts in regard to that meeting, which I think they might have done with perfect propriety. It was this apparent disrespect, and slight of the committee in Georgia, which displeased them. They made a respectful request, and considered themselves entitled to a respectful answer, but they did not receive one. Now the "adjustment" in Baltimore, on the Board, a neutral course of action on all the agitating questions of the day, and that it was this sense of duty, and not any intentional disrespect toward them, which had influen other brethren did the same, that the Board had not, when and New Haven Railroad was held in this city gratifying to see that they have a heart to erect a magnifi. requested, met the request for information, with entire frankness-without taking sides one way or the other. That was the adjustment. There was no pledge asked or given, either for ourselves, or for you.

In regard to the document-when I remember, my dear Sir, the unhandsome, the unbrotherly, and unjust asperthat would do any good-and I could repel the ungenerous and bitter accusations which have been made against men who have grown grey in the unpaid, but mind-exhausting and time-sacrificing cause of missions; but I will not. I will simply state my own share, motives and views, in re-

When our foreign missionary operations commenced in this country, an appeal was made both at the North and the South, to which there was a warm and generous response. Foreign Mission Societies were formed, and liberal subscriptions obtained throughout the Union. A Baptist General Convention was agreed upon, consisting of delegates from the East, West, North and South. This Convention brought the distant together, and made those who had hitherto been strangers, happily acquainted with each other. It is believed that many blessed effects have result.

ed from this general union, besides sustaining missions. By this Convention, a Board of managers is triennially elected, of persons who are members of Baptist churches, in good and regular standing-none other being admissible to the trust. When therefore a large body of anti-slavery brethren declared non-fellowship with slaveholding Christions at the South, the brethren at the South wished to know whether they were unchristianized or disfellowshiped by the brethren, with whom they had been long and happilly united in promoting the cause of Christ among the hea. then. They said, "if the intercourse, and seeming union, which have hitherto been maintained, be not sincere, and have only had for their object, pecuniary aid-then the sooner this seeming union is dissolved, and this sinister intercourse ceases, the better." And so say I. I will never knowingly be connected with any Board, who merely put on the semblance of Christian union and regard, for the sake of securing funds for any object, were it even to save

Now, so far as I know anything on the subject, to explain our position towards one another was the exclusive object of the two meetings which were held by a few individuals in Baltimore. I was one of those individuals. No southern man in my hearing, at either of those meetings, or is to have the editorial management of the "Ax at any other time, endeavored to elicit from me, or from chor," under whose direction it cannot fail to English nobleman who will marry her. any other person, any expression in favor of slavery. So far from this, it was said by more than one southern brother: " we expect that you who live at the north-are antislavery in your views. But we should like to know in order that we may act intelligently and satisfactorily, wheth er you do or do not consider our churches as churches of Christ, and can fellowship us as Christians."

It was in view of these inquiries, that I approved and signed the document. I saw in the churches disunited. separated and arrayed against each other, evil without good, nothing valuable to be gained; but much to be lost, I saw moreover around me, men of uublemished reputation of undoubted piety-of enlarged liberality-and of untiring zeal as preachers of Christ's holy gospel. I was satisfied also, that in the southern churches, although there were some things that I deeply regretted and disapproved -yet there were multitudes of souls converted to God-

I am sure that you harbor no such unworthy thoughts of | hope-entitle them to a name and a place among the memme. You know, that I am altogether incapable of any bers of Christ's visible kingdom-and I signed the docucompact, secret or public, as such an inquiry would imply. ment. I did not sign it as expressive of any approbation It would be contrary to my most strongly cherished princi- of slavery-no man ever dreamed for a moment that such was my intention. But I did sign it, as a declaration on As I never sought to obtain a pledge from you; and as my part, that I considered it extremely undesirable that the

knowledge or belief, that any other person has in any sense principles. On a calm review of the whole circumstances, pledged you to neutrality upon any question. No such I feel not a particle of regret that I signed it, and should pledge was ever given in my hearing, or with my privity. the occasion call for it, I stand ready to sign it again to-I now proceed farther, and solemnly aver, that I not only day. And finally, my dear brother, although I signed it, any person, that I would have nothing to do with anti-sla- caucus during my whole stay in Baltimore-nor did I ever very conventions; and more than this, no one either di- use a particle of influence with any one in regard to the for, and whom he would leave out.

I have now done. You are at liberty to make what use

Yours, truly, Rev. BARON STOW.

THE ANCIENT BAPTISM .- We are informed that the pas- its merits deserve. For sale by John Paine. tor of the Congregational church in our neighboring town of Bloomfield baptized (immersed) five persons on the last Sabbath, upon profession of their faith, and that he did it well. Our bro. Gates of the Baptist church was baptizing at the same time and place. We also learn that the good work of the Lord is still in progress at B.

WILLINGTON. - An interesting revival has been in progress for a few weeks past in the Baptist Church in Willington. Br. Cushman informs us that he has already baptized twenty-four since ly remarks in his preface : the commencement of the work, and the interest

DEATH OF SAMUEL WOODWORTH .- Mr. Samuel Woodworth, a poet of some celebrity, died at New York on Friday last, aged 58. Mr. Woodworth was a printer by profession, and the original founder and editor of the New York Mirror. was written by him.

We learn from the Christian Review, that Prof Ripley, of Newton Theological Seminary, author of 'Notes on the Gospels,' is preparing a similar volume of Notes on the Acts of the Apostles.

N. Y. LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The large Asylum lately erected at Utica, is to be opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of January. The management of the concern is to be under the direction of Dr. BRIGHAM, Jate Superintendent of part of myself, and three or four others, was an explanation the Insane Retreat in this city,-a gentleman in our individual capacity, of our seeming neglect, in which whose qualifications for the station are too well we showed the necessity and duty of maintaining, as a known and appreciated to need any commenda-

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD .- A ced the Board. I expressed my regret, and I believe the large meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford last week, when it was resolved to accept the resolutions of the Legislature authorizing them to extend their Road to the Massachusetts line. We presume that measures will now be taken to complete this important link in the line of Railroad sions cast on the brethren who signed it, I could weep, if between New Haven and Boston, only twenty. six miles of which remain unfinished.

We learn from an exchange paper, that no less than six barns have been burnt in Norwalk within a few months past; the work, undoubtedly, of an incendiary. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by the authorities of the town, for the detection of the perpetrator of the mischief.

NEW BELL.-The large bell which was placed in the belfry of the Centre church several months since, and was cracked soon after, has been recast, and again raised to its appropriate quarters. Its weight is about 4300 pounds.

SHEET ANCHOR .- A prospectus for a new paper to be devoted to the interests of Sailors, is before us. It is proposed to be published semimonthly in eight quarto pages, at one dollar a year. The objects of the paper, as stated in the prospectus, are the following:

1. It will aim to awaken a more general and a deeper feeling for the brave and generous sailor, by showing the number, character and facilities of

2. It will advocate the increase of good SAIL-

R BOARDING HOUSES. 3. It will arge the claims of the cause of TEM-

4. It will present a variety of miscellaneous ma rine intelligence, facts showing the progress of the eamen's cause throughout the world, with useful information to navigators, and accounts of vessels lost at sea, containing names, dates and places. It shall be entirely free from sectarianism.

It is to be issued on the first Saturday in January, 1843; J. Howe, publisher, 39 Merchants' Row, Boston. Our friend, Rev. C. W. Denison prove an interesting and able advocate in the cause of the much neglected sailor. We wish him success in this new enterprise.

"MILLERISM REFUTED."-A very neat and handsomely printed handbill has been sent us, headed as above, the object of which is to show

I. There are many predictions in the Scriptures which have never been fulfilled.

II. The different prophetic numbers mentioned in the Scripturess do not terminate at such periods as to bring the end of the world in 1843.

III. It is evident from several passages in the Bible, that God is unwilling to reveal the time of whose work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of the end of the world to man.

For sale at the News Office of J. W. Judd. who keeps for sale a general assortment of Second Advent publications.

THE BOSTON MUSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC; Consisting of original psalm and hymn tunes, select pieces chants, &c.; including compositions adapted to the service of the Protestant Episcopal church. Edited by Benjamin F. Baker, President of the Society, and director of the music at Dr. Channing's church, and I. B. Woodbury, organist at the Odeon. Third edition. Boston: Published by Saxton & Pierce.

The Boston Musical Education Society has already become too well known in the musical world, to require any notice at the present time. The work before us was prepared by the President of the Society, and with the exception of a few selected pieces, not before published in this country, the music is entirely original. A number of Anthems, Sentences, Chants, &c., chiefly original, are contained in the work. We should judge meet with popular favor, although our own limited knowledge of music will not permit us to speak of it in such terms of commendation, as perhaps,

THE WASHINGTONIAN HARP, a Collection of Original Songs adapted to Familar Airs, and arranged to he sung either as Solos or Chorusses; designed for the use of Washington Temperance Societies. By James H. Aikman. New York, Saxton & Miles: 1842.

This is a collection of chaste and thrilling temerance songs set to music, for the especial use of Temperance Societies. The author very proper-

"The dealers in alcohol have brought to their aid the power of song, and why should not we call upon the Muse and Lyre to assist us. Singing has become as necessary a part of the exercises at a Temperance meeting as speaking. The Ladies have been most properly called upon to aid the advancement of this cause, and in no department of their labors have they been more successful than with their sweet songs, under whose influence, many a hard heart has been softened. We have seen the tear course down the careworn, furrowed cheek of the poor inebriate as the sweet tones of woman's voice have 'swelled on the listening ear."

We cheerfully commend this little Harp to the favorable notice of the Washington Temperance Societies throughout the State. For sale by John

The Baptist Society in this city have purchased the south flame corner on Main and William sts., property owned and re-cently occupied by Alfred Southmayd, Esq. Since the pur-chase, the Society has removed the large dwelling-house which faced on Main street) several rods West, on Wilm street, and put it in repair for a commodious dwelling. On the corner is erected the exterior for a church, which in size exceeds any house of public worship in the place. The walls are of pressed brick, a handsome article from the yard of one of the enterprising builders. A new church was very much needed by the Bactist Society, as the old meeting house was not, in location nor size, what their present prosperity and accommodation demanded. It is

Selected Summary.

VESSELS LOST AT SEA .- The month of November has been a severe one for the insurance offices, the losses havng been greater than in any month for a long time previ-We have recorded, during the month, the loss of the following valuable vessels:

Ship Germany-insured for \$22,000, viz., 7800 at Uni. ted States Office, 9200 at Neptune, 6000 at Equitable Safe-Boston, and 5000 at Mutual Safety, New York. Barque Gaspee, \$20,000-5000 each at Boston, Ameri-

an, and Franklin offices. Ship Joseph Starbuck, \$24,000-8000 each at Boston Mercantile, Marine and Franklin,

Barque Isadore, \$22,000 at Merchants' Insurance Office.

Barque Pairfield, \$25,000-8000 at Tremont, 8000 a New England Mutual, 6500 at Warren Mutual, and 2500 Ship Havre-\$8000.

Brig Douglass, \$14,500-6000 at Equitable Safety, and 6000 at New England Mutual, and 2500 at Neptune offi-

Barque Em-\$4000 at Manchester, and 4000 at Nep. tune—the latter policy expired the day previous to the loss.

These vessels have taken from the Boston offices upwards of \$140,000, and it is probable that the partial-losses and the losses on small vessels, which have not been particularly noted, have taken from them an equal amount during the same time .- Newburyport Herald.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Housatonic Rail Road Company, holden at New Milford, on the 22d ult., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. P. Burrall, Samuel Simons, Ira Sherman, Ezra Gregory, Bridgeport; Anan Hine, W. J. Starr, New Milford ; Peter Bierce, Cornwall ; Lee Canfield, Falls Village ; John M. Raymond, Kent. At a meeting of the New Board, holden on the 23d, W

P. Burrall was re-elected President, H. Nichols, Treasurer, and Ira Sherman, Secretary .- Bridgeport Farmer.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Chron., Nov. 30. The thirteen pilots who engaged in the outrage upon the law, of tarring and feathering their fellow pilot, Bowen, as we mentioned last week, were on Wednesday brought before Justice Miller, and all bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to stand trial before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county.

Their names follow: James Newton, Sen., Christopher Burrows, Elijah Price, John Price, Lewis Pepper, Jesse Craig, Joseph Newton, William Newton, Lewis Craig, Joseph Craig, Alfred Craig, John Burrows, Ramun Sel-

A young French lady, of good family and character, has nnounced in a Paris journal, that she will give herself with three million francs property, and one million cash, to any

The "Enchanted Rock," (situated on the Sandy, a branch of the Perdinales, in Texas,) is thus described by a gentleman who recently visited it:

The feelings and imaginations swell to almost breathless astonishment on beholding one immense solid rock of dark reddish color, rising to the height of about 400 feet, and covering a space, larger than a common mile race track, of about 200 acres of ground. Upon its surface are several excavations or pits, one of which would hold several hundred hogsheads of water, from which there may, under peculiar state of the atmosphere, exhalations escape and explode, doubtless giving rise to the traditions of its emitting light. The only evidences of the pilgrimages and worship of the Indians were the innumerable amount of deeply worn trails approaching it from every valley and plain, and the small pieces of loose rocks and pebbles that are found upon

This rock is composed almost entirely of a dark colored mics, and it is probable that in the reflection of the rays of the sun or moon from the numerous glassy surfaces of the scales of mics, that the brilliant appearance of the rock is scales of mics, that the brilliant appearance of the rock is

intelligence from the "seat of war." They mention that the Mexican troops, 4000 in number, were becoming disgusted with the war, and were deserting in great numbers. Many of them were joining the Ucatanese, who were represented as full of spiritand thirsting for battle. The followsing is from the N. O. Bee of the 1st inst.

Important from Ucatan.

By the arrival of the schooner Volador, Capt. Favias, 15 days from Campeachy, we have received files of Merida papers to the 15th ult. being later by nearly two weeks than

From what we can gather in these journals, it would seem that the whole state of Ucatan is in a perfect ferment at the invasion of her territory by Mexico. Nothing, says the Siglo de Merida, can exceed the enthusiasm of the people in the interior, and their hatred of our infamous enemies. If, continues that paper, the "Banner of Five Stars" has not yet been displayed, it is the fault of the enemy whose and in Russia, 120f. cowardice restrains him from submitting the issue to a de-

A large detachment of troops had left Merida, to succor the beleagured city of Campeachy. These reinforcements, t was supposed, would arrive at their destination, about the

Ucatanese spies reportes that the Mexican Gen. Morales, was dangerously ill, and that the traitor Valey, would prob. M. Earl, to Miss Sarah B. Roberts, both of this city. ably he shot, for having given false information respecting

he affairs of Ucatan. From the Merida Siglo of the 15th of November, we East Hartford.

"Sir-Between the hours of 8 and 9 this morning, the enemy's troops were completely routed by the forces under my command. On our side there were but five wounded and none killed. The slaughter of the enemy was much greater. The details I reserve for another opportunity,

consisting of a helmet and musket.

I wish you to make known to his Excellency the Governor, this triumph of the arms of the State, through the pat riotism and decision of the troops under my command. God and Liberty.

Campeachy, 12th Nov. 1842. To PEDRO LEMUS, Secretary of War and the Navy. The Mexican army have with them about 700 women. a custom very much in vogue with the soldiers of that ountry,) whereupon the Ucatanese assert that the whole force is made up of women, of whom those in petticoats are

Specie. - \$372,000 in specie was received at this port by the steamship Columbia - Bost. Post.

LOST OVERBOARD .- Capt. Thomas Farmer, of the Sloop Fair Haven, from Providence, R. I., was drowned on Mon day afternoon, Nov. 28, at about half past 2 o'clock, in pass ing down Connecticut River, from Middle Haddam Landing, off against the Red Store in Haddam. He was swept overboard by the flapping of the jib. There were only two other persons belonging to the vessel, a son, Henry A. Farmer, and Benjamin Barber, who were unable to save him from sinking. All efforts for finding the body, have as yet, proved unsuccessful -Middletown Sentinel.

BANKRUPTS IN ILLINOIS .- A complete list of the bankrupts in this State is given in the Law Reporter for December. The list is stated to be authentic, having been prepared in the U. S. Clerk's Office in Illinois. The whole num-

On the 28th, a building occupied by lawyers' offices, &c., nt New Orleans, was burned. The bar-keeper of the Merchants' Exchange is supposed to have perished in the flames. A Mr. Taylor let himself down from a window and was so seriously injured, that he was not expected to

Ex-Governor Montfort Stokes, of N. C., died at Fort Gib. on, Ark., on the 4th ult., in the 82d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, and at the time of death was Indian agent for the Cherokees.

ville, Ct., aged about 80, was burned to death a few days py to supply such orders for the work, as the wants of the since by her clothes taking fire while the family were ab sent at church.

The Williamsport Banner of Saturday says, that the Potomac at that place is closed with ice, and that the Canal is hard frozen over.

The Paris, Mo., Sentinel, of the 19th ult., says: Con tracts for pork are being made in this place at \$150 per

VOLUNTARY RETURN OF PRISONERS .- Nine prisoners, who escaped from Newbern prison a few days before, returned to the jail on the 18th inst., having agreed among themselves that they would go back and serve their time out .-

A negro in the parish of Lafavette, Louisiana, who attempted to poison his master's family with nounded glass, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CALHOUN,-The Hon. John C Calhoun has addressed a letter to the Legislature of South Carolina, announcing his intention to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, after the 4th of March next.

BURNING OF BIBLES .- The Journal of Commerce publish. es the following extract from a letter dated

CHAZY, Clinton co., N. Y., Nov. 28. "We had a sort of auto-de-fe at the Carbo, a village in the township of Champlain, a short time since. The Ro. man Catholics had a protracted meeting, and during its progress they called in all the Protestant Bibles which had been distributed and purchased among them, except some few who would not give them up, and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who witnessed it, that the number thus burned was between two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them but to no effect. We have had public meetings, both here and in Champlain. to give some expression of sentiment in regard to this wick-

We regret to learn that two pilots are reported to have been drowned below Quebec during the late severe gale .-They were traversing from a ship to the shore when the boat swamped. One is represented to be of old standing and reputation in the calling.

There are now in the United States 50,000 Jews, and hey have 50 synagogues.

Navigation on the North fiver is closed, as far down as

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Habersham, Representative from Georgia, was on the 4th of this month, lying extremely ill at his residence in the State of Georgia.

The snow which has been falling for the last 36 reach. hours is deeper than we have ever before seen it in Detroit, and the wind is setting into the north-west .- Detroit Free Press, Dec. 2.

J. C. COLT.—The New York papers say that many peo-ple of that city are under the impression that John C. Cont is not yet dead. The chairman of the Committee of the Common Council, who investigated the matter, says the Committee will make the fact certain that he is dead; the Sheriff, the physicisms and others, have sworn that they dentified the body of Colt after he was dead .- Still, the doubts of many are so strong, that the Journal of Commerce recommends that the body of Colt, now interred in this city, be exhumed and inspected by a committee of men who knew him when alive, in case the report of the Commo

The friends of Colt might refuse to have his body med dled with again. "Peace to his ashes."-He has suffered enough-so have his friends .- Times.

There are at present in the city of New York, Mesers Finney, Campbell, and Miller, each proclaiming his pecu-liar sentiments,—Perfectionism, Campbelliam, and Miller

The Louisville Journal notes that upwards of 500 sheep are killed in that country annually by dogs. One redoubtable armost killed last spring 150 sheep unassisted:

YUCATAN.—The New Orleans papers contain important | The Grenada Mi. Hegister of the 29th ult, einter that the

A discovery of the bones of a Mastadon have recently been made at a lick about two miles from Warsaw, Miss.

A lady named Wigley, of Baltimore, while engaged at quilting in front of the fire, a spark caught her clothes. She ran into the street screaming for assistance, but before it could be procured, the unfortunate woman was most pain fully burnt, so much so that her life is in great danger.

The 17th of June next is to be celebrated by the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Mr. Webster has accepted an invitation to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

La Pressa calculates that in England the annual expense of a soldier is 540f.; in Prussia, 212f.; in Austria, 240f.;

tttarriages.

In this city, on the 21st ult., by the Rav. O. E. Daggen, Mr. Wm. S. Hurd, of Newtown, to Miss Laura Gadwell

In New York, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Mr. Alexander In this town, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. George 1 Wood, Mr. Farmon Bulkley, to Miss Fidelia Roberts, et

extract the following official despatch of Col. Gambos, In Middletown, on the 16th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford troops, with a portion of the Mexican army at Humul, near Mr. Alonzo C. Harris, to Miss Amelia Butler, both of Mid-In Middletown, on the 16th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford dletown.

Deaths.

In East Windsor, on the 15th Nov. Sophia, daughter of

Mr. John Alexander, aged 15. for pre-3s of time. I have the honor of accompanying this despatch with the equipments of a soldier of the enemy, of the firm of O. P. & C. Treat, of this city, aged 25.

In East Hartford, on the 1st inst., Mr. Russel Treat,

In Barre, Mass, on the 231 ult. Mrs. Sarah Niles, with

of the Hon John M. Niles, aged 50. In Middletown, Hamet Achmet, colored, aged about 90, a revolutionary pensioner. He was brought a slave from Africa-said he had lived a waiter with General Washing. ton, and was continually talking about Massa Washing

In New Haven, on the 4th inst. Titus Street, Esq., aged.

In Windsor, Oct. 29th, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Fox. aged 11 months.

In North Providence, R. I. on the 17th of Nov. Apalaba V., daughter of Solomon H. and Susan L. Drown, aged eight months and two days. This fragrant bud was early smote,

By death's destroying spell, But in heavenly lands remote It blooms where angels dwelle

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 14.

Paul Sears, Esq. 200; E. Atwood, 91; C. Lester, 87; Avon subs. 525; J. Osgood, 175; E. Howland, 200; E. L. Basto, 200; Thos. Pray, 200; Charles Weeks, 200.

The ladies of the Baptist Society of Middletown, will hold a fair, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th Ineis. at the Hall, now occupied as a conference room, in the Exchange Buildings, the proceeds of which are to be expended ed in farnishing the new meeting house, now being erected. Donations of any kind, will be gratefully received.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to parronize this laudable effort. Admission 12 1.2 cents.

ROSTON ALMANAC FOR 1845.

Sold by H. S. PARSONS & CO , Exchange Building, corner of Main and State Sts., (up stairs) Hartford H. S. P. & Co., respectfully inform the citizens of Harts ford and vicinity, that they will be supplied by the Boston publisher with the above popular Almanac, ar more Mrs. Hotchkiss, wife of Mr. Elijah Hotchkiss, of West. as it comes from the Press. They will, therefore, be happeople in this city and vicinity may demand. This Almanac has met with great favor and patronage from the pub. lie. It contains a mass of information of varied character and import—is bound in cloth-making a very neat little volume of 144 pages, and is sold for the exceedingly low

price of 25 cents per copy.

The forthcoming number will be one of unusual interest. as it will contain engravings of all the churches, in Boston at the present time, -being 60 in number. Each engray. ing will be accompanied with a short chronological account

of the Society from its formation to the present time. This document will be the more valuable from the fact that it embraces every place or structure for Public Wor. ship now erected in the city of Boston. There are 75 rela gious societies in Boston; and 60 of them have edifices for

Besides this church document, and the usual matter cope tained in an Almanac, the Boston Almanac contains 12 pages for accounts, on which the expenses of a family, or other matter, may be registered during the year. One of these are placed opposite each calendar page:

Also in the work will be found an entertaining merio. randa of events which have happened in Boston, and throughout the country during the year just closed—1842.

The remark has been made times without number, that persons once using this Almanac, are pretty certain to san ply themselves with it again. We are thes particular in speaking of this publication, believing that all who may buy it, will not only be entirely satisfied with their pur-

chase, but will thank us besides for thes earnestly calling their attention to it: This Almanac may also be obtained at the B okstore of

BELKNAP & HAMERSLEY. A MERICAN ECLECTIC, and Mitseum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art.—The proprietors and editor of the American Eclectic are happy to inform their subscribers and prhers, the! an arrangement has been effected by which Littel's Mu. seum' will be united with the Eclectic, under the above title, and the new work commence with the Jamiaty num. ber, 1843.

It will be printed on good type and good paper, in large octavo form, double column, and will be issued in month. ly numbers of 144 pages each, (simultaneously in N. York and Philadelphia,) affording to reitlers nearly four times as much matter as is now furnished in the Beleetie. This will enable us to publish all the matter of the four British Quarterlies that is valuable, besides a variety of interesting selections from the best Magazines, and an occasional article translated from the Continental Journals, together with such notices of foreign books and lists of recent pub. lications as have been usual in the Eclectic.

The Lakes.—Lake St. Clair is frozen over with ice two inches thick.—The Detroit river at Melden is crossed on the ice, which extends as far into Lake Eric as the eye can reach. The snow which has been falling for the last 36 such a variety of choice matter as will be adapted to the different tastes.

The price will be Six Dollars a year, which, when the amount of realing furnished is considered, must place it amongst the cheapest of our Periodicals. Inquire at the Office of the Eclectic, No. 36 Park Row, N. Y.—279 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SCHOOL Bibles, 18 3.4 cts.
Bibles 12 mo. 27 cts.

do Pocket from 37 1.2 cts. to 81. Testaments from 8 to 75 cts. History of the Church, Brattleboro Edition, \$1 50. Rollin's History, 8 vols. only 37 1.2 ets. a volume.

North American Review, handsomely bound, completed 54 vols. for \$108, at the Asylum street book store.

JOHN C. WELLS. PORTFOLIOS, Pocket Books, Card Gaser, and a good variety of Stationery, at the Asylumistreet book store

Successor to Tyler & Porter.
A full supply of School and Miscellaneous books at the

Anvlum street book store. A GENTS WANTED.—The subscriber wither to procure a number of good agents to circulate by subscription sundry popular works. To such, adventageous terms will be offered at the Bookstore No. 180 Main

Nov. 18, 1842.

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Doetry.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

The Compass. The storm was loud-before the blast Our gallant bark was driven : Their foaming crests the billows reared, And not one friendly star appeared, Through all the vaults of Heaven.

Yet danntless still the steersman stood, And gazed without a sigh, Where, poised on needle bright and slim, And lighted by a lanthorn dim, The compass meets his eye.

Thence taught his darksome course to steer, He breathed no wish for day; But braved the whirlwind's headlong might, Nor once throughout the dismal night, To fear or doubt the way.

And what is oft the Christian's life. But storms as dark and drear, Through which, without one blithsome ray Of worldly bliss to cheer his way, He must his vessel steer!

Yet let him ne'er to sorrow yield, For in the sacred Page A compass shines divinely true, And self-illumed, greets his view Amid the tempest's rage.

Then firmly let him grasp the helm, Though loud the billows roar, And soon his toils and troubles past, His anchor he shall safely cast, On Canaan's happy shore.

Miscellancous.

Autobiography of Rev. Rufus Babcock, Senior.

We have supposed that a more acceptable service could not be rendered than to occupy a few pages of the Memorial with the simple sketch of one who has early and long filled a responsible station in the ministry. Few of our octogenarians have left any written recollections behind them. We have, therefore, only slightly abridged this sketch, and give it in its original simplicity .- Eds.

Colebrook, Dec. 13, 1841.

In compliance with the request of my son Rufus and others, I now sit down to write some account of myself from my infancy. All that I can per on this subject before.

I was born in North Stonington, as it is now called, in the year of our Lord 1758, on the 22d day of April. My father's name was Elias; my mother's name before marriage was Anna Plumb. My grandfather and great-grandfather's names were James, and according to a genealogy which has been preserved, I am the eighth generation from the man who first came from Essex County, day is, so shall thy strength be." England, by the name of James Babcock.

had to labor with him after I was old enough to of revival in the course of my ministry with this do any work. I was sent to school some part of people. The most general one was in 1815 when the time in the winter, but never went a single one hundred were added. A few were added at day in the summer. My opportunity for learning other times, and no year passed without some was very small indeed; but I had pious instruct hopeful conversions. When in my 70th year, I tion very young from my parents, especially from asked the church and society to get them anothmy father, who took every opportunity to warn er minister. I thought this best for them and place where we lived was chiefly composed of old, they obtained the Rev. Thomas Larcombe, calling in my opinion. Baptist inhabitants, and the children with whom from New Jersey, to become their pastor, who I associated were mostly from these families .- remained two years and ten months. More than My father told me it would be much worse for five hundred have belonged to this church in all, me to do evil, or commit any outbreaking sin, since it was formed. Two bodies have been set than for those children, for, he said, "I had the off to compose other churches, viz., the second in seal of the covenant put on me in baptism, and this town and the one in Norfolk. they had not." So then, said I to myself, I am better than they, and verily thought I stood a much fairer chance for heaven than they. The pride of my heart was much fostered by this mode of instruction; still I have great cause for gratitude to God for so faithful and prayerful a father, who used to call his family together morning and evening, to read the Scriptures and pray for them, and to this time I am led to believe that praying families are highly blessed.

I can remember when I was quite young of being much terrified at the thoughts of death and judg- fifty dollars a year for the first part of the time ment, especially when it thundered, and when I felt after they were constituted a church or been left myself exposed to death, but I was more than four- without preaching, it would have been the latter. teen years old before I had any conviction of sin. I can say in one thing as did the great apostle of The means that first awakened me to see myself the Gentiles, "these hands have ministered to my a lost and ruined creature was hearing a young necessities, and those that were with me." Thirman tell his experience. My brother, who was ty-six years I served them in the Gospel by day by, being a professor, gave fellowship to the rela- and by night. The last six or seven years that I

days I was in great distress, and sometimes I wish. ed I was an insect or a reptile that I might soon Saviour, and in my childish musing, I verily for, on account of my temporal business. thought that I had never seen any person that had such a view of the excellent glory and beauty of the Lord Jesus, as I then had. I do not mean old, yet I can truly say that I still love to preach that I saw any thing with my natural eyes, but Christ and him crucified. Although my unlearnwith the understanding of my mind. In that dis- ed situation, and my having been called to attend covery I lost my distress, and from that time I so much to the worldly concerns of my family, was led to hope in the mercy of God, that my have never allowed me to be ranked amongst the sine were forgiven and my poor soul brought to great, still I have been fellowshipped and esteemed taste of pardoning love and free grace. Now, while I write and think over the wonders of God's mercy and have spent my days, as well as I could de-

Soon after I was led to hope in Christ, I read the Seriptures to learn my duty, and found baptism by immersion was alone practiced by the distribution by immersion was alone practiced by the distribution of the serion preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preaching the second son of Elder Babcock, and the second son of Elder Babcock son of Elder Babcock son of Elder Babcock son of Elder Babcock son of Elder Soon after I was led to hope in Christ, I read

ington, but being a child under the control of my sentiments, which have been fully maintained. parents, and they fixedly opposed to baptism by immersion, I was debarred from that privilege.

I was too young, and being of a bashful turn, I for what the Lord has been pleased to perform by gave it up after two or three attempts. I endeav. me, and especially do I rejoice that although years. At the age of seventeen we removed to for more than three years past, yet I feel as deep Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn. About this an interest in their welfare, as ever before. My time, the war of the Revolution came on; I was prayer to God is, that the young, the rising gencalled out several times with the militia and vol- eration, may become a holy and pious people, and unteers. That, with many other circumstances, that they may not be left to embrace those ruinous and with my wicked heart, led me into an awful-sentiments which are propagated around us, which remembered remark of his own aged father: "I ly back-slidden state, so that for two or three years will bring upon the souls of those who are delu-do not fear to be dead, but I dread dying." A I had but little enjoyment in religion. The sum- ded by them everlasting wee and misery. mer after I was twenty four years old, my mind When I reflect on the goodness of God to me him, which the event entirely disappointed, that it, for nine years.

When I was twenty-eight, I was baptized by the gospel in this and in heathen lands.

seem hard and the burden was light. duty. I could not think that such an one as I they have been blessed to the awakening of soulsdegree that I thought I should be crazy. In my in the cause of God.

brook with the Rev. Joseph Marshall to hear him

The dealings of Providence with me have been various. I have experienced heavy afflictions: the loss of a dear pious companion and a promising son were great trials, but the derangement of my eldest son has been the greatest outward trouble I have ever experienced.

The raising up of the first church in this town and the labor for their good while they were small and poor as to worldly things, has been the great toil of my life. If they had been required to pay preached to them in a stated manner, I had about I then felt that I was in the gall of bitterness one hundred dollars a year. Up to this time, I and in the bonds of iniquity, and for about fifteen have preached in different places with those that were destitute.

I believe that I spent as much time in visiting be out of existence. I strove, I cried, but all in this church and society, as those ministers who vain. At length, one night, while I was ponder- had large salaries. I do not remember that I ever ing over my miserable state and situation, all of failed visiting the sick and dying, or neglected to a sudden I was led to a discovery of the blessed attend funerals at home or abroad, when called

Notwithstanding I am almost seventy-four years among the Baptists in the State where I was born alone. I have nothing but the Cross of Christ in Island. On two or three occasions I have travel-which to glory. Island. On two or three occasions I have travel-led and preached in Vermont. The ministers

have offered myself as a candidate and have join- this town have also had as good an agreement ed with the First Baptist Church in North Ston- with us as could be expected with our different

When I reflect on my past life, and think how I had at that time deep impressions to speak in world, and the good of immortal souls, I am filled hearts. the evening meetings, but my father told me that with self-abasement. Still I ought to be grateful ored to maintain secret prayer daily for five or six I have given up the pastoral charge of this church

was much quickened. It was then that I had the and mine, in temporal and spiritual blessing, I his dying struggles would be painfully protracted. first thoughts of preaching. Having a wife, I have great cause of thanksgiving and praise to On the contrary, so gentle was the approach of made my mind known on that subject to her, and my bountiful Benefactor. Though never in afflu- the final messenger, that he only seemed to profinding her much tried with the idea, and not ent circumstances, my own wants and those of long his morning slumbers unduly, and his faiththinking I should ever undertake the great work, my family have been comfortably supplied, and I ful companion, still deceived, laid a gentle hand I said no more to her or any other person about have felt it my happiness and duty to give to those on that brow, as yet scarce chilled by death, in in need, and do something for the furtherance of the endeavor to arouse him.

the Rev. Joshua Morse, pastor of the First Bap. My manner of preaching has been extempore; ing of November 4th, aged nearly eighty-five. tist Church in Sandisfield. Mass. About two that is, I have not written my sermons in whole years after my wife joined the same Church. The or in part; but still I have generally selected my distance we had to go to the central place of wor- texts some days before preaching, and thought or ship in that church was twelve miles, and a very studied them over in my mind, and in that way I rough way, but we were so well fed with the sin- was tolerably prepared. I have ever thought that cere milk of the word of life, that the way did not that man, who comes to a congregation without any preparation must be slothful indeed. My During all this time my mind was increasingly greatest labor in preparing to preach has been to tried about preaching. My illiterate condition have a variety, and something suitable to the oc- I deem that they have been preserved and strengthand barren soul induced me to think my impres- casion. This I think has been my desire and ened hitherto that they may in the coming strugsions were from Satan. I believed then, and still prayer to God day by day. When we have been gle, stand forth as faithful witnesses for Christ. do, that he has his ministers. My great and ear- stupid, low, and barren, I thought it my duty to I speak but the language of one who is fully pernest prayer to God was, that I might know my take some alarming subjects, and many times

should appear in the sacred place of a preacher of The doctrine which I have believed and enthe Gospel. I had a family, and the care of my deavored to preach to my dying fellow-men, is aged parents, and no way opened to obtain addi. | salvation by grace alone through Christ-a change tional learning; but notwithstanding all these em. of heart by the effectual operation of the Holy barrassments, the thoughts of preaching would be Spirit-the necessity of persevering in obedience continually on my mind. Sometimes texts of to the commands of God, in order to comforta- the sole of my foot between this and popery.' Scripture would run through my mind, and if preach- ble hope of heaven at last-that all real Chris- Or, in other words, the Bible alone, or the Bible ing could be carried on alone, I should have often tians will be kept by the power of God, through and tradition, must be the alternative .- Rev. Amos made the attempt. For months before I first made faith unto salvation-that daily prayer is essen- Sutton. the attempt, my mind was overwhelmed to that tial to our growth in grace, and our perseverance

distress I made known my mind to Father Morse, When I look back three-score years, and remy pastor, and then to the church. They all member the small number of the Baptists at that agreed that I should exercise my gift before them, time, and the illiterate situation of their ministers, say is from memory, having never put pen to pa- and in the autumn after I was thirty-four years together with their depressed circumstances for old, Elder Morse called me forward one Lord's the want of equal religious liberty and privileges day morning, and it was with great fear and with others; and in contrast behold the great intrembling that I made the first attempt, and found crease in numbers and learning, with the comgreat peace and comfort. But the third time that fortable support which many of our ministers now I attempted to preach I was confounded, and for receive, I am led to exclaim, "What hath God twenty hours I was in great distress with a wrought!" Still our dependence must be on God constant crying to God to show me my duty. At for succor and support. It will be in vain to trust

length, these words dropped on my mind, "as thy in our numbers or wisdom. Notwithstanding all the care and prudence wonderful things of God's law being certified to which have been or may be exercised, I much them by the Holy Ghost, become the object of fear that many will be introduced into the n My father and mother were awakened to see preach, and without saying anything to me on try that never were called of God to that great and feel their lost and ruined condition in the great that subject, he appointed a meeting for me to and important work. Although men may be pinew-light reformation, when Whitefield first vis- preach in the evening. I was then invited to ous, they are liable to err before they are sent, ited New England, and were soon led to hope in come there and preach on the Lord's day; to and if so, they will not profit the people. When the mercy of God. They first joined the Presby- this request I agreed, and continued to come till young men can receive an education free, and can terian church, and afterwards a church called Feb. 25th, 1794, when this church was constitu- look forward for an ample support in an honora-Separates, and continued of that profession till ted, and I was ordained their pastor. The church ble calling, they will naturally incline to it. I their death. Their other children which lived to consisted of fifteen in number-seven males be- heard an agent employed in collecting funds mature age, except myself, were all professors in sides myself, and seven females. From that time for this purpose, say that it was the duty of the Padobaptist order. My father was a farmer we had some added every communion for two the churches to find young men whom they might and not at all wealthy. I was the only son he years. There have also been four special seasons judge capable, and urge them to come forward, to commence study for this work. Now I think there is much more danger of receiving those whom God has never called, than there is of rejecting those whom he has called. No doubt but what all pious young men, would be glad at times, to be ministers; but if men do not feel the woe spoken of by the great apostle of the Gentiles, and teach me of the necessity of religion. The for me, and the October after I was seventy years they had better devote themselves to some other

> Thus closes the sketch of our venerable subject by his own hand. A few additional lines will be years of the close of life, his bodily vigor remained, and such a degree of mental capacity as enabled him to preach occasionally, and more frequently to lead the devotions of the sanctuary with general satisfaction. He was frequently called on to officiate at funerals; and his prayers on the occasion of the death of some of his aged neighbors and friends will long be remembered for their pertinency and pathos. In his family, too, within a few weeks of his death, he continued faithful in the regular services of religion, devoutly reading a portion of God's Holy Word, with occasional brief remarks, and the of-

fering up of morning and evening supplications. A prompt, efficient punctuality always charac. ed; (said estate appearing on the report of the Commi terized him both in secular and religious services. The exigencies of his case, the inability of his ly and constantly to endeavor to provide for his published in Hartford, and by posting on a public sign family. To do this in his unfavorable giroup post in said Manchester, and make return to this Court. family. To do this in his unfavorable circumstances, required an amount of care and enterprize, the tendency of which was to produce worldly mindedness. If this tendency manifested itself more strongly when mental weakness and the infirmity of old age came upon him, it should excite no surprise. That it did not predominate over the better aspirations of his spiritual nature awakened his gratitude, and should call forth the renewed thankfulness of those who love to con-

template the triumphs of grace. He had a constitutional tendency to the depression occasioned by hypochondria; and as his strength of mind and body failed, this tendency at times increased so as to threaten to eclipse his reason entirely. Except at short intervals, however, he was mercifully preserved from its influence. To the disquieting power of this cause, must be attributed those occasional obliquities of mind or temper, which otherwise would have been all through, (it is almost three score years,) I admire the glorious way of salvation. Still if I am saved at last, it will be free, rich and sovereign grace alone. I have nothing but the Cross of Christ in Island. On two or three occasions I have travelthy and love which Christian ministers as well as others need and highly prize. Dr. Lee officiated at the funeral of the second son of Elder Babcock, and the sermon preach

ciples of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should then | and members of the Congregational church in | painfully reprehensible. Over them all, the mantle of filial love, and even of neighborly kindness, loves to cast its ample oblivion; while the noble traits of his character, as a man, a Christian, a minister of Christ, as well as those of a husband little I have done for the cause of God in the and a father, remain indelibly engraved on many

The time drew near that he must die. He anticipated the change with mingled emotions. At times, the desire to depart and be with Christ, with the sainted companion of his youth, with his departed children, and so many of his dear flock, who had gone before him to a better world, seemed to fill his soul with delight. At other seasons he seemed to dread the passage to the spirit-world; and he would repeat with great feeling the wellkind of presentiment had long been indulged by

Thus did this good man fall asleep on the morn-

The Bible contains all I Profess.

The truth as it is in Jesus, is attacked on every hand, not by avowed enemies only, but by professed friends; and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, the Baptists have a testimony to bear published in Hartford. for God's truth, far surpassing in importance any service to which they have hitherto been called. suaded in his own mind, when I say, that the Baptists alone can take up the Bible and say, "Within this book is contained all I profess: this is all my salvation and all my desire. I need no reference to councils, the fathers, or church history Here, and here alone, I rest my cause; this only would I practise! There is no resting place for

The Believer's View of Death.

To encounter death the faithful are prepared, both by their knowledge and experience. "They know in whom they have believed, and that he is able to keep that which they have committed to him." They know that their Redeemer is the mighty God, and that part of the everlasting covenant between the Father and him, insures their victory over the grave; for it is written, "Thy dead men shall live; with my dead body shall they arise." "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust; for my dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." These their admiration, the foundation of lively hope, and their richest treasure. Hence death grows familiar to their minds, as a translation to enjoy spiritual life in perfection, in the presence of their beloved, the sweetness of which they have imperfectly known already. Answers to their prayers, manner. Itinsures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwelland a change of state in passing from darkness to light, from death to life, in their conversion, alters the visage of death, and its nature too .-Instead of seizing upon them, to root them out of he earth, and pluck them out of their dwelling, it comes to exalt them to glory, and honor, and immortality .- Rev. H. Venn.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Hebron, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof. for the creditors of the Estate of ABIATHER LYMAN, late of Coventry, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. These who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Na:han Lyman, Administrator. Coventry, Oct. 17th, 1842.

NOTICE.—The subscribers baving been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Suf. requisite for its completion. Until within two field to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Demas Harmon, late of Mantua, Ohio, and formerly of Suffield, in said District, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet at the house of Albert Kent, Esq., in said Suffield, on the businers of our appointment, the last Monday in November and May, at 3 o'clock, r. M. on each of said days. Six months are allowed and limited by said Court to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their ALBERT KENT, PAUL HARMON, Jr. Com claims to us duly attested.

Suffield, Nov. 21, 1842.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hurtford, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1842-

Present, JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. Judge. O's motion of David Bennett, administrator on the esers thereon to be insolvent;) This Court doth authorize and direct said administrator to sell the remainder of the personal estate and all the real estate of said deceased, ei. people to sustain him in giving himself entirely to ther at public or private sale; first giving at least 21 days the work of the gospel ministry, induced him ear- previous notice of said sale, by advertising in a newspape Cartified from Record.

JOHN RUSSELL, Judge. The above mentioned personal property and the righ of redemption in the real estate, will be sold at public auction on the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock, P M., at the late residence of said Marshall, unless previous. ly disposed of at private sale.

DAVID BENNETT, Administrator. Oct. 29, 1842.

New & Popular Series of School Books. HALL'S Series of Rending Books, viz :-Reader's Guide; Reader's Manual. Primary Reader, and New Primer. Olney's Practical Arithmetic, stereotype Ed. do. Introduction to Geography. Youth's Manual of the Consti A supply of the above admirable series of books is kept constantly on hand, and for sale by the publisher.
GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main st.

SECOND ADVENT PUBLICATIONS.

The writings of Mr. Miller and others, on the Prophecies, Second Coming of Christ, and end of the world, can be obtained of the subscriber at No, J Asylum street, who is also agent for the "Signs of the Times," a weekly paper published in Boston, devoted to information on this

Just received, a Review of " Morris' Modern Chiliago." Hartford, Oct. 28, 1849.

DEVIVAL MELODIES; Or Songs of Zion, Dedicated to Elder Jacob Knapp; fifteenth edition. Just received, a supply of the above very popular work,
Also—The Young Choir; or School Singing Book, or,
ginal and selected. By W. G. Bradbury, and C. W.
Saunders. 17th edition, A very popular work, and chesp.
For sale by GURDON ROBINS.

Sacred Music.

-CONSTANTLY FOR SALE-BOSTON ACADEMY'S Collection of Church Music do. Musical Institute's Ancient Lyre, Choir, Sacred Lyre, Modern Psalmist, Mason's Sacred Harp, Temple Carmina, Manhattan Coll. Church Music, American Harp, &c.

Societies and Teachers are invited to call and examine ALSO-Boston Glee Book.

Gentleman's do do. Odeon; Kingsley's Social Choir, 1st and 2d vols. Northern Harp; Temperance Harp.

Temperance Hymn Book, &c. &c. GURDON ROBINS. At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for

the District of Suffield, on the 24th day of October A. Present, NELAND LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court doth direct Horace Sheldon, Administrator of Demas Harmon, late of Mantua, Ohio, and for, merly of Suffield, in said District, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Pro. bate to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 14th day of Nov. next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said es. tate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign posting said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the decea. ed last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford. Certified from Record. NELAND LOOMIS, Judge.

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HAZLETON, Lehigh, Beaver Meadow, Lackawans, also Peach Mountain COAL, handsomely broke and screened, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage, at the lowest New York prices, difference of freight added. Our citizens are recommended to secure their Coal before an advance of freights and prices, Hartford, Oct. 21, 1842. Corner of Grove & Front streets.

W. S. CRANE.

DENTIST.—Exchange Buildings, North of the State REPERENCES. Messrs, E & J. Parmleys, J. W. Crane, M. D. J. D.

Stont, M. D., E. Bryan, New York.

New Books. TUST received, and for sale by the subscriber. Hague's Review of Cooke & Towns on Baptim Wayland on the present College System. The Great Commission, by Dr. Harris. My Progress in Error, and recovery to Truth. The Christian Lyre. Brown's Pocket Concordance. The Am. Housewife.

Also, " Hope Leslie," just published by the Harpers. GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main at. Hartford, Oct. 14.

The Cloth Trade. - The subscriber is now open. ing at his Cloth Store, a new and perfect assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Pilot and Beaver Coatings, rich Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings, which he offers for sale, with other Fashionable Goods in his line, at the lowest prices, by piece or yard. WM. B. DAVIS, 134 Main st.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Sougre. THIS Institution is the oldest of the kindin the State, I having been established more than thirty years, It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible ings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with lib. erality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company Eliphalet Terry, S. H Huntington. Ezra White, Jr. James Goodwin, Jr. H. Huntington, Jr. John P. Brace, Albert Day, ELIPHALET TERRY, President

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary. PROTECTION

Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings. HIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of

L Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty. Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capitalto half a million of dollars. The company will issue policies on fire and marine

risks, on terms as favorable as other offices. Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The of fice is open at all hours for the transaction of business. THE DIRECTORS ARE,

William W. Ellsworth, B. W. Greene, Willis Thrall, Daniel W. Clark, Ellery Hills, Charles H Northam, John H. Preston. William Kellogg, Edward Bolles, S. W. Goodridge, Wm. A. Ward, Henry Waterman, Ezra Strong. S. B. Grant, Lemuel Humphrey, DANIEL W. CLARK, Prendent

WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y. ETNA Insurance Company.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices The business of the Company isprincipally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that is apital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping first. The office of the company is in the new Æina Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Bartford, where a constant attendance is given for the acrosmodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE, Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Speneer, James Thomas, Samuel Tudor, Elisha Peck, Griffin Stedman, Daniel Burgess, Henry Kilbourn,

Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Morgan, Joseph Church, Elisha Dodd. Horatio Alden, Jesse Savage, Ebenezer Seeley. THOMAS K. BRACE, President Joseph Pratt,

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, See'y.
The Etna Company has agents in most of the lawns the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

CHARLES ROBINSON, -Attorney and Counselled net Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Comwhich answers all his arguments against the doctrine of Christ's speedy coming, and gives much light on the Bible doctrine of the Second Advent as hand.

Hartford Chr. 29 2049. State streets, New Haven.